The Western Union Telegraph Company—Its Cinetier and Obligations—Charges of a Mer-chant Against the Corporation—How Mes-sages are Forwarded and Trade by Telegraph Carried On-Verdict Against the Com-

CINCINNATI, May 24, 1869. Inion Telegraph Company, wherein it is claimed by plaintiff that he was broken up in his business commercial agent at Cincinnati by the establish-nt within the Western Union Telegraph Company under its control and direction of what is arbitrary orders made to apply more particularly the plaintiff's agent in New York, Mr. M. K. on, and various other means, worked every rrassment and detriment to the plaintiff's ess, closed with a masterly argument by Mr.

emourrassment and deriment to the paintin's business, closed with a masterly argument by Mr. R. McCorwin, of this city, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—It will be proper for me to congratulate on, as I congratulate myself, that we will see the end of this case sometime today. It has been tried with energy and ability. I may say everything has been done that could possibly be done to afford you the fullest investigation and information upon the facts of the case. Now, gentlemen of the jury, what is the case which you are called upon to determine? It is a brief case when you come to look at the facts alone. It is a suit instigated by H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he claims that they have, in the discharge of their duties as public agents, so far damaged him in the business which they undertook to transact for him as to seriously affect the business which the was pursuing. The Western Union Telegraph Company is a corporation clothed with extraordinary powers, powers which it was necessary to give them that they might efficiently administer the public duties devolving upon them; but at the same ume, in the discharge of those duties towards every man, they are bound to exercise the same good faith with their customers that you and I are required to observe in our dealings with each other. You have heard the Court say in your hearing that corporations are held to the same account as individuals are held in the discharge of their duties. They have no greater rights, and have the same obligations in law as individuals have. Why is this? It is because in establishing such a corporation you take away from the public what belongs to them; you take now greater right, and have the same obligations in law as individuals have. Why is this? It is because in establishing such a corporation you take away from the public what belongs to them; you take now greater right of disseminating mitelligence by means of the subtile medium you control for pay, to the exclusion of all other people who

to thwart the object of Mr. Davis in getting intelligence to his customers, they are responsible for all the damage which Mr. Davis sustained, and at your hands he is entitled to a verdict as much as he would be in a similar action against one of his fellow citizens. Now, if it should turn out, for example, that while Mr. Davis was carrying on his business here the Western Union Telegraph Company organized within itself the same kind of business, now, perhaps, for the purpose of rivalling Mr. Davis alone, but for the purpose of rivalling Mr. Davis alone, but for the purpose of establishing for their own benefit the same kind of business, and in the intercommunications which they were making from New York to Cincinnait they undertook in every way, by agents, or otherwise, to get their own messages through to the prejudice of Mr. Davis' messages through to the prejudice of Mr. Davis' messages through to the prejudice of Mr. Davis' messages through the consequences. Let me illustrate:—Mr. Hill, for instance, who sits here, and myself enter into a contract, in which I agree to deliver to him a thousand bushels of wheat. Now, Mr. Hill goes to the gentleman from whom I am to buy the wheat and induces him not to sell the wheat to me, and the wheat is not delivered. Now, he law, good faith and justice say that Mr. Hill shall be compelled to pay me damages. It is because the law holds every man to the strictest performance of his duly towards his fellow man. The failure to perform the contract on my part was on account of the act of Mr. Hill, and the law says he shall not be guilty of bad faith towards his fellow man. The failure to perform the contract on my part was on account of the act of Mr. Hill, and the law says he shall not be guilty of bad faith towards his fellow man. The failure to perform the contract on my part was on account of the act of Mr. Hill, and the law says he shall not be guilty of bid faith towards his fellow man. The failure to perform the contract on the basiness of the basiness which Mr. Davis paper publishers in this city have to obtain news and seel it to you every morning at five cents a copy. This right belongs to Mr. Davis, as it goes to every citizen in this community; and, therefore, there can be no question as to the legitimacy of his business. The Stock Exchange consisted of a number of persons when Mr. Davis made this contract, which vested in him all the nathery and the way of the western which western in him all the nathery and the way of the western the persons of the teneral contracts which western in him all the nathery and it was so admitted yesterday. Thus, you have no embarrassment on the question of fact. They knew Mr. Davis was successor of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, and they knew it in all their transactions with him. At this point Mr. Davis becomes owner and proprietor of this business with consent of the Stock Exchange and the subscribers themselves. And, recollect, Mr. Thompson never was an employe of the Stock Exchange, had no dealings with them, but was an employe or agent of Mr. Davis in New York to send intelligence to the Cincinnati Stock Exchange for the benefit of Davis—Davis contracting to pay and did pay his safary. At this crass we find havis getting along smoothly, and, as Thompson and, at no time from the day he ever interrupted in the dischange of nis duties in any way by the employes of this company; never did anyloody attempt to thwart him in sending his messages; never did they attempt to send them by circuitous routes, but they always went to Cincinnati by the direct route. Keep this before your minds. Now, what follows? Davis goes on with his business—building it up, making it profitable, so he was enabled to give one hundred dollars more a month to Thompson in 1807 than in 1806, because the business had grown and he felt that it would be proper to give that additional safary. At this point let us passes to inquire whether any complaints was in April or Mr. 24 Broad street, where all messages of mr. Thompson were sent to Cincinnati—that the first intimati

as soon as other messages containing the prices of stock, bonds and gold are received? The answer is, because the messages have to be sent around to 145 Broadway and put at the bottom of the pile, and take their chances. Gentlemen of the jury, this is, to my mind, the most outrageous delay that could possibly have been perpetrated. It was just at that the temperature of the prices of all men in the business. They were numbered of all men in the business. They were numbered, checked and marked and sent off as soon as they reached the office, without going through the circuit on office of having a clerk to number them. But now comes a charge that this was doing business too quick, in the language of one of defendant's witnesses, and what do they do? Why, they say we will stop this. Thompson's messages must first go the circuit: they must be numbered and sent up to 145 Broadway. They shall not go any more as they went in 1866 and during the montas of January, February and March. 1867. Nobedy complained before that it was all right there. Two gentifications are prices of the circuit: they wish the montas of January, February and March. 1867. Nobedy complained before that it was all right there. Two gentifications of the prices of th

NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1869.—QUADRE AND AND STATE AND AND STATE AND STATE

pose was not to advance the interest of the company; they don't want money; no corporation ever wants money; they don't charge anything on railroads or for telegrams; they all do business for nothing. This is the way the gentleman talked. Mr. Orton, the president, being telegraphed to on the subject, said he doubted much the policy of the thing, and since then they had found out they had an elephant on hand; that it did not pay as much as he thought is would, and he was willing to give it up. Does this look as if they were anxious to run this business for public good? Who ever heard of the Western Union Telegraph Company doing business for nothing upon the scale here represented? They are clever, good men; I know them well; but they are working for a corporation chat has no soul, but a very large pocket, and they seem to be laboring individually they are working for a corporation chat has no soul, but a very large pocket, and they seem to be laboring individually they are provided to the Yelegraph Company's doings. You at here to pass judgment on this young man whose business has been destroyed by this company. You are here for the purpose of holding the scales of justice and determining whether this corporation shall deliberately go to work, in the spirit of bad faith, and, in violation of lawful duty, destroy his business in order that they may be product. I read to you the other day an agreement made between the Associated Press in this city and this solf-same company in which the monopoly of this business is assumed to themselves, to the exclusion entirely of the public, and this Associated Press is put under bonds and required not to give out any intelligence of this sort. They are not even allowed to sell it or give it away except through the public press. They may not tell a friend the gold or stock quotations, for fear they may take advantage of their information and make a little profit by it. Now, why is this? I is the cause they don't desire that the press had good prices for it. They have a monopoly

The Prussian Reichsrath has rejected the proposi-tion of the committee to maintain the provisional arrest of M. Mende, accused of having created a riot as Goldbach, and a motion by M. de Bonnigsen ordering the immediate release of the prisoner was carried by 197 to 90.

and the whole truth cawns on him. Karloo, contrice and stung with remorse, opens his yes, imploring his benefactor to stab him. For a moment the binde frembles in the Count's hand, his features writhe with rembles in the Count's hand, his features writhe with rembles in the Count's hand, his features writhe with rembles in the Count's hand, his features writhe with rembles in the Count's hand on his deep rembles to be tortured, but before the executioners can lay hands on him the lattle himsoff, desiring Karloo to hand hands on him the lattle himsoff, desiring Karloo to what has disclosed their plot he will kill him with the kinfe that he then pierces his heart through with. When Karloo ascertains that Dolores was the female Judas, he has therefore to stab her, which he does, and then with one bound throws himself into the same burning fate which was awaiting the victims and conspiritors. Another great feature in the play is the character of the old bell-ringer, represented as burdened with a large family, he their only support. The Duke of Aiva desires him on his life to go up to the steeple bells, and, according to his agreement with William of Orange, to ring the festive peal which would allure him and his men in the city to be slaughtered by the Spanish solderry on the ramparts. The old man, half paleied with terror, looks ready to do anything to preserve his precious life; but he is no sooner in the steeple than, pulling all the ropes, his patriotism wakes, and, instead of the joyous tune which is intended to be the loss of his cause, he gives for the feneral dirge and his brains are dashed out on the spot. The final tableau, which represents the condemned on their way to execution, the death of Donna Rafafaia, the tears of her stern and cruel father, who had forbidden all tears and yet weeps himself, and Karloo rushing in to die with his friends, the conspirators, is full of thrilling effect.

The decorations throughout are superb and are directly copied from those on the proper him self-ind particular to

its eight tableaux and by the splender and fitness of its constumes and scenery. Nor have American spectators yet so far lost their admiration for the ballot as not to enjoy the charming, although irrelevant, military ballet in which Mile. Morlacchi and her troupe figured in the first act.

Pity 'tis 'tis true that few English and American actors recalize how indispensable, in the translation or adaptation of a French play at least, is some approximation to the artistic naturalness of French acting. The efforts required in the difficult and almost revolting role of Dolores—a tigress with a woman's beauty and seduction, at once a Messailina and a Nemesis—are indeed straining, and the voice of Mile. Farguell, who first created the part, is said often to become husky with emotion. But why should Mrs. Gladstane think it necessary to expose herself to the danger of an utter extinction of voice, by raving and screaming in fiagrant and perpetual violation of Hamiet's memorable advice to the players? Miss Blanche Grey plays the part of Rainela with a certain graceful languor. Her death scene is polgoant. Mr. Frank Mayo, as Captain Karloo, evinces his agreeable qualities as an actor, but in his anxiety not to overact falls sometimes into the opposite error. Mr. Couldock, as Count Rysoor, has manifestly lost all his wonted dramatic fire, and his deep, sepulchrait tones drop "down, down among the dead men," a score of whom are precipitated through a fatal trap door in the second act. Mr. Bangs personated the Duke d'Alva with great spirit and power. His make up was excellent. He looks like a veritable portrait that had assumed life and stepped forth from some picture-frame in an old Spanish gallery. He justiy bears off the principal honors of the performance. But we must not omit to mention Mr. G. H. Clarke, who makes the most of the minor part of La Tremouille, and deserves the applause he receives for approaching more nearly than any one else in the company the ease and vivacity which constitute the charm of the French s

American historian:

Hon. J. Lothrop Motley:

Boar Str.—My friend, who goes to the United States to have my drama, "Fatie," produced, will make known to you my sentiments of admiration and gratitude. I studied much in my youth the history of the site on the color, and an other particularly that of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the religious wars, and can thus appresented the studied of the study of the grandsur of the subject or of the professor who presided at my labor.

I take the liberty of begging that you will accept the dedication of "Patirie" when it is published. I shall be proud to place your name on the title page before my wars, thus associating you with a work owing you so much.

Tray accept, sit, with the renewed expression of my admiration that of my sincere respect.

TAMMANY.—The inimitable Leffing well, after nearly a year's absence from the city, made his appearance at this house on Monday evening as the guahing Clorinda in the buriesque of "Cinderella." The house, though not crowded, was nevertheless comortally filled, and it is almost needless to add that Mr. Leffingwell in his character of the "Girl of the Period," was accorded a generous welcome on PARIS, March 29, 1869.

that Mr. Lemngwell in his character of the "Girl of the Period," was accorded a generous welcome on this, his return to the metropolitan boards. Mr. Lemngwell, as an eccentric and buriesque actor, is too familiarly known to the American public to need any lengthy notice on this occasion. Suffice it to say that, like good wine, he improves with age, and that, like good wine, he is both relishable and enjoyable. Since Mr. Leffingwell last appeared in public in this city he has travelled from the "Hub" to the Rio Grande, playing in all the principal towns and cities that lay in his route, and always to large and appreciative audiences. He now returns to us improved in voice, gesticulation and artistic finish, and ranks to-day as one of the best, if not actually the leading, eccentric and burlesque actor on the American stage. Clorinda, however, we do not consider as being one of Mr. Leffingwell's happiest characters and will therefore defer a more lengthened mention of his merits and peculiarities until we have again seen him in such characters as Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, Beppo, &c. Miss Leona Cavender, a young and dashing little actress of the Maggle Mitchell school, made her first appearance in this city, in conjunction with Mr. Leffingwell, upon this occasion, as the abused and ill-used Cinderella, and established herself at once, and almost without an effort, as a favorite with her audience. She is a charming and vivacious little sprite, graceful in her actions, modest to a fault, and is, furthermore, possessed of a sweet, pleasant voice, which she uses with much suffi and good judgment. Miss Harrison made an excellent Prince Poppetti, and, with Miss Cavender, rendered efficient support to Mr. Leffingwell. The other characters in the piece were only mediocre. For a first representation the performance passed off in a very creditable manner, and Mr. Leffingwell and the actresses above named were several times rewarded with the hearty plandits of their auditors. Clorinda will be the principal attraction during the week at this establishment.

Bowery Theatre.—Something of the grand old furor that used to attend the personation of Mazeppa by that erratic but brilliant genius, Ada Isaacs Menrelishable and enjoyable. Since Mr. Leffingwell las

ness thoroughly, and, though a one-horse actor, does not seek to curry favor in any underhanded way. He bore himself with distinguished mien and took the applause greeting his performance with great equanimity. It is unnecessary to give the plot of this familiar drama. It is full of exciting scenes and merry interludes. The plece is finely put on the stage and with an excellent cast. Mr. Doud, as Abder Kahn, King of Tartary, piayed with rare skill. Mr. Rooney, as the steward of the household, was grotesquely humorous. The plece in every respect was a decided success. At the close Miss Fisher was called before the curtain, when she made a brief speech of thanks for the cordial greeting with which she was received. Concluding the evening of pleasing entertainment was the drama of the "Old Dog Tray," already so well known to the Bowerp patrons, in which hir, and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their dog Carlo play so acceptably the leading paris.

Stadt Theratra.—Risley's Imperial Japanese troupe of gymnasts are now performing at this thea-

troupe of gymnasts are now performing at this thea-tre to well filled houses. The new feature of the en-tertainment on Monday evening was the introduction of the Delave family, who went through a number of the Delaw family, who went through a number of very clever tricks. The transept flight from one of the upper tlers of the theatre to a trapeze set over the stage was a fine exhibition of gymnastic skill, and, though lacking originality, was performed in so skilful a manner as to bring down a hearty round of applause for the youthful performers. Our old friends the Japa, particularly little All Right, are, as usual, entertaining and clever. To-morrow evening they open for a short season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Academy of Music.

THE PARK THEATRE.—There was a full house at

the Park theatre, Brooklyn, last night to witness John Brougham's burlesque tragedy, called "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." Mr. Brougham took Acous a Merchant of Venice." Mr. Brougham took the leading part, Shylock, a shamefully illused and persecuted old Hebrew gentleman, and was well sustained by the excellent company at this place. The piece was well appreciated by the audience, judging from the hearty bursus of laughter and applause. The performance concluded with the drams of "The Robber's Wife; or. The Coiner's Doom." Mr. Brougham remains at this establishment during the remainder of the week.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Edward Eddy, one of the few Bowery favorites of the olden time who have come down to us covered with glory and with vigor unimpaired, is playing a series of heavy tragedies this week at Donneily's Olympic, Brooklyn. The theatre-goers of Brooklyn needed just such a vigorous tragedian as Mr. Eddy to arouse them from their lethargy.

The current of tragedy at Booth's will be turned from its usual course this afternoon, but will again flow back into its customary channel in the evening, and will gide on uninterruptedly for the remainder of the week. The Philharmonic Society on that day will give a grand concert at that establishment, and Mr. Booth in propria persona will read Lord Byron's a grand concert at that establishment, and Mr. Booth in propria personæ will read Lord Byron's beautiful poem of "Manfred." The performance is given by the Philharmonic Society as a sort of compilmentary acknowledgment to Mr. Booth for services rendered the society by that gentleman at its last grand concert at the Academy of Music.
"To what base uses may we come at last!" The late Broadway theatre, where "Lear" once raved in ail his glory, where "Juliet" loved and the fair "Ophelia" madly sang her sweet young life away; where thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens have had their life's blood quickened in their years have had their life's blood quickened in their years have had their life's blood quickened in their years have had their life's blood quickened in their years have and their life's blood quickened in their years have had their life's blood quickened in their blood, and the ready of faree, is now in progress of demolition. A band of carpenters, determined upon "leaving not a wrack behind," are now removing the racks which held the scenery, and are fast obliterating all traces of its departed giories. Its echoes will soon be awakened by the aristocratic tramp of the "tape measurer" instead of the familiar and stately stride of the sock and buskin."

Manager McDonough, of the Memphis, St. Long

and New Orieans theatres, has engator a season at each of his theats oarly in the fall. He has now alrethe coming season the services Lemngweil and Mrs. Bowers, and is brilliant histrionic atoms to the services.

tal pieces are upon the programme, and our Jerney cousins will doubless enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Laura Keene and "her popular New York company" (!) will favor the incorruptible citizens of Albany with two delightful performances on next Thursday and Friday evenings. On the first night she will endeavor to teach them something by giving them "School," and on Friday evening she will plunge them into ecatatic bliss with "Caste."

Vining Bowers (De Boots), Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mrs. Seguin assisted on Monday evening at the National theatre, Washington, in a testimonial benefit to Managers Spalding and Rapley.

Brignoil has floated smoothly and successfully along on his operatic career upon the mnddy waters of the Mississippi, from New Orleans to St. Louis, in which latter city he gave a grand concert on Monday night. He has everywhere been well received in the South and has always been greeted with crowded houses. He remains in St. Louis until Thursday.

The Kirally troupe of Hungarian grotesque dancers, who are to do the prancing, attitudinizing and "poetry of motion" business in the new pantomime at the Olympic, arrived from Europe yesterday by the steamship City of Antwerp. They were spotted by the Health Officer at Quarantine and had to undergo the pleasures of vaccination, to prevent them from being spotted by the smallpox, before they were permitted to come up to the city. The troupe numbers twelve persons—four males and eight females—all said to be quite handsome. If they recover from the effects of Dr. Swinburne's vaccine matter, they will make their first appearance in "Hiccory Diccory Dock" on next Monday evening.

The sale of seats for the new opera bougle season at the Théâtre Français commences to-day. The season will last but for two weeks, commencing with next Saturday evening, and will be the fareweil flicker of the bougle luxury at this establishment for at least a year to come.

The Anglo-American University Ruce.
London, May 13, 1869.
This match, the preparations for which have not

commenced on this side the water, and which con-sequently, is as yet exciting comparatively little interest, is likely to prove a considerable bone of contention between the two sections of the Camcontention between the two sections of the Cambridge University Boat Club. It will be remembered that the original challenge was sent by Harvard University to the Oxford oarsmen, and that after a great deal of negotiation, caused principally by the scruples of our men, was accepted; the arrangement being that a four-oared match should be rowed on English waters with coxywains. Harvard, however, was not satisfied with one opponent, but immediately sent another challenge to Cambridge. The boat club of that university at once held a meeting, at which the American letter was read, to the effect beat club of that university at once held a meeting, at which the American letter was read, to the effect that the Cambridge men should contend in the same heat with the Harvard and Oxford crews in a race from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames. The challenge was accepted conditionally, but strong opposition has recently been manifested among the older members of the club to the arrangement. They contend that it would be manifestly unfair that one foreign boat, like that of Harvard, should have to row against two home boats like those of Oxford and Cambridge, who might, without any attempt at unfairness, work unwittingly into each other's hands, to their own advantage and the disadvantage of their opponent. It is proposed that if the Harvard men are anxious to row against the best four in England, the winning boat at the Henely regatts should be selected. At that meeting there will be crews from Oxford, Cambridge and London; and the older members of the Cambridge Club are of opinion that it would be far more fair and satisfactory if Harvard were pitted against the winners. A meeting of the club is to be held at an early date, and Mr. J. Chambers, its ex-president, will propose a resolution to the above effect.

The Harvard Men at Their Work-The Extra

good judgment. Miss Harrison made an excellent Prince Poppett, and, with Miss Cavender, rendered efficient support to Mr. Leffingweil. The other characters in the piece were only medicore. For a first representation the performance passed off in a very creditable manner, and Mr. Leffingweil and the actreases above named were several times rewarded with the hearty plandits of their auditors. Clorinda will be the principal attraction during the week at this establishment.

Bowers Thearre.—Something of the grand old furor that used to attend the personation of Mazeppa by that erratic but brilliant genius, Ada Isaacs Menken, showed itself on Monday evening last at this theatre on the appearance of Miss Kate Fisher in this character. The house was densely filled, and its enthusiasm was unbounded. Miss Fisher has a bold, dashing style, that wins popularity. She showed it in the opening scenes in ner sword combats, in which, by the way, she proved herself an adept in the use of this weapon, but it was more pre-eminently conspicuous as, bound on the back of the "fiery, untamed steed," she was coming at seeming breakneck speed along the ruggedest of paths, up the steepest ascents, and over the wildest of chasms, thus seemingly to the vision, and, in reality, to the extreme height of the theatre, allogether the highest of equestrian heights ever altempted in this drama before in this city. If Miss Fisher brought down the house, her horse "Wonder" brought it up to a corresponding pitch of enthusiasm. This equine dramatist understands his unihous the applause greeting his performance with great equanitity. It is unnecessary to give the plot of the start and great and the second of the substitutes to accompany the Harvard 'Hour it these there is little doubt that the fourth place, as the fact that there is little doubt that fourth place, as the fact that there is little doubt as to who will be seen at this extent the substitutes to accompany the Harvard 'Hour at Their Work—The Extra Crew-The Oxford Crow as it New Stands.

T

on the ball ground. Few base ballists seed be told that he is, or has been till lately, captain of the Harvard University Nine, and few will question his stamins and grit. His head, and particularly his jaw, looks as if hewn from oak, and we understand that he is daily showing just the qualities every one who knows him or has seen him would expect in his preparatory work for the crew. He has his back to pack the sinews on as they used to be packed on, and he is not backward in the packing, while the hard work of the last two years in different important positions in his famous 'mine? has kept him very strong 'on his pins.' He doesn't look as large in the boat as any of the other men, but he is daily becoming more able to 'keep his side up.'? and, with ten weeks yet to work in, there is little doubt that he will be a most suitable man to fli almost any gap in the crew that may need filling.

This week should and undoubtedly will settle who, of the three or four who are fit for the place, will hold the important thier topes in his hands.

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This week should and undoubtedly will settle who, of the three or four who are fit for the place, will hold the important thier topes in his hands.

The North of Erry, as telegraphed last week, for some unexplained reason does not, as it stands now, contain the oldest oar of this year's eight-oared crew, and one of its two most powerful men. We mean, of course, the last signer of the ecceptance, Mr. Frank Willian, A few days will tell why, but till then the men of Harvard can rejoice that the enemy isn't likely to be quite so strong as they expected. Mr. Benson, the bow, and Mr. Darbishire, as "a good, though not a brilliant stroke," of Mr. Willian as "a reliable oar" and of Mr. Yarborough as "awkward, but useful." Of Mr. Benson it said that he "did not seem to like his place," and spoke less and less favorably of the other three of

Beesson it said that he "old not seem to like his place," and spoke less and less favorably of the other three of the eight.

The Oxford four preparing for the Inter-University race stands now:—

S. D. Darbishire, of Balliol College (stroke).

J. C. Tinne, of University College, 2.

A. C. Yarborough, of Lincoln College, 3.

W. D. Benson, of Balliol College (bow).

D. A. Nelison, of St. John's College, (cox.)

THE LONDON ROWING (LUB

are also reported by the cable to have challenged Harvard. Of course nothing is known yet as to the stipulations and conditions of this challenge, though it seems more than probable that the same track and a time but a few days from that of the race between the Universities will be chosen. This club is made up of gentiemen residing in or near London and has a reputation that is not confined to Engisand sione, as often containing the fastest of British amateur oarsmen. We believe that were a balance struct of all the contests between this club and those of Oxford and Cambridge the Londoners would show much the longest list of victories. They are older men, have rowed longer together, vary their style less and, though lighter, seem to have more steel in their composition. The Harvard men have not decided yet whether, if the terms of the official letter prove favorable, they will accept it of not, and they are doubtless wisely making use of the intervening time in weighing the prox and cone if the case. But if we know the stuff Harvard oarsmed, are made of we have little doubt that they will pick up the gauntlet, and may they not regret it.

Everything about the Harvard orew looks encouraging. Work is done regularly and systematically, and if Mr. Loring is found exacting of his meet, they all know that he is mone the less so of himself. Mr. Simmons, as usual, is up to work, and it takes a first rais man to keep the stroke that he so well sets. We do not hear of himself. Mr. Simmons, as usual, is up to work, and it takes a first rais man to keep the stroke that he so well sets. We do no